V Model / V & V Model (Verification and Validation)

Static Testing:-

#. Testing the project related documents is called as static testing.
1. Review
2. Walkthrough
3. Inspection

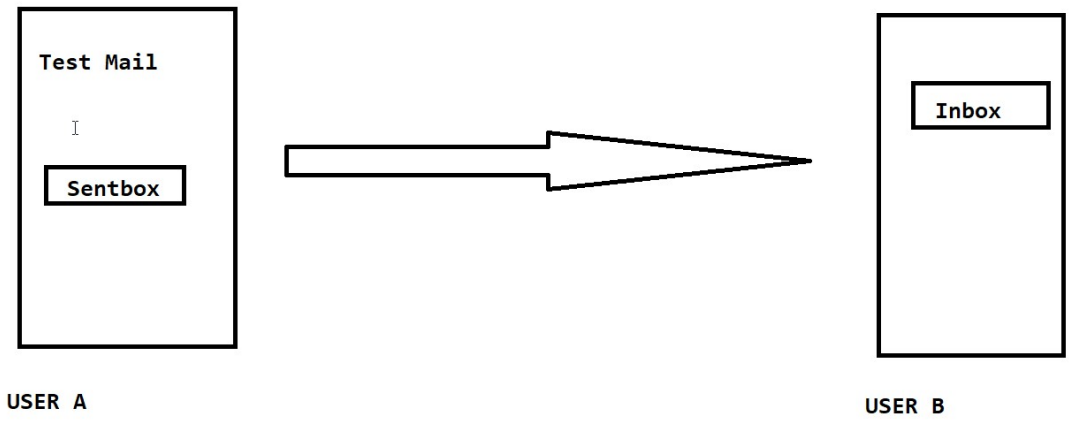
#. Verification checks whether we are building the right product.
#. Focous on the Documentation.
#. Verification typically involves
1. Reveiws
2. Walkthrough
3. Inspections

Validation

#. Validation checks whether we are building the product right.
#. It takes place after verifications are completed.
#. Focous on the software.
#. Validation typically involves actual testing.
1. Unit Testing
2. Functional Testing
3. Integration Testing
4. System Testing
5. User Acceptance Testing

Gmail Application Modules

1. SignUp
2. Login
3. Inbox
4. Sent
5. Draft
6. Outbox
7. Setting



Project vs Product:-

#. If Software Application is developed for specific customer based on the requirement then it is called Project.
Example :- Billing Software (Specific to the Customer)

#. If the software application is developed for multiple customers based on the market requirement then it is called product.

Example:- Office 365, WhatsApp, Abode PDF.

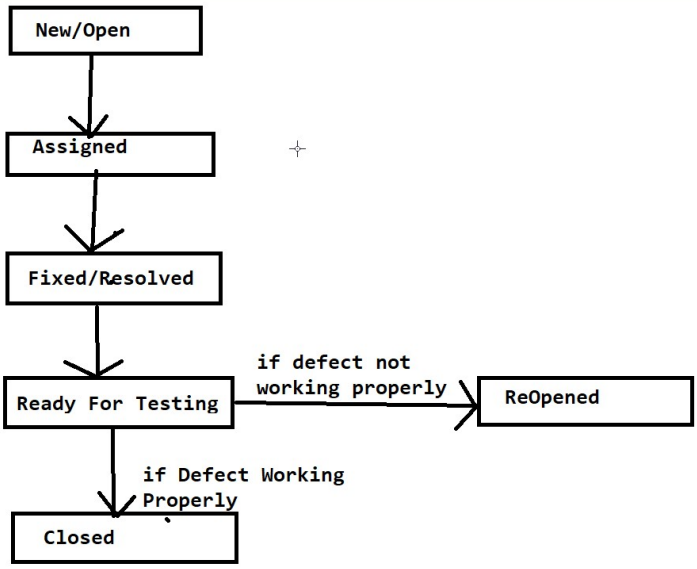
Service Based Company

1. Wipro
2. IBM
3. Infosys
4. Accenture
5. TCS

Product Based Company

1. Catpeller
2. Amazon
3. Oracle
4. Microsoft
5. Flipkart
6. WallMart

Defect Life Cycle:-



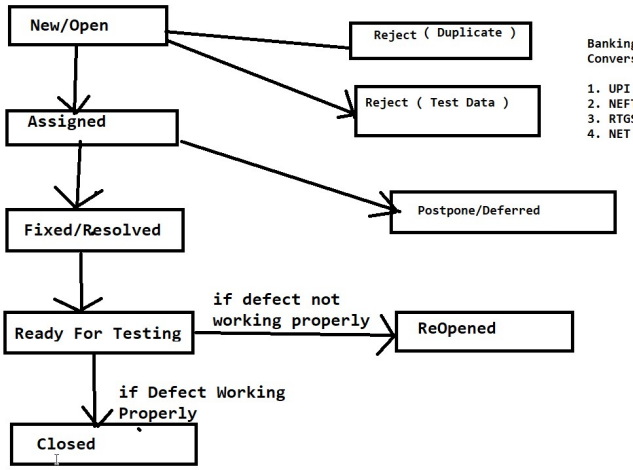
Defect Life Cycle:-

Defect for Login Functionality : 12:00 PM

10:00 AM

Defect for Facebook logo color

#. P1 - Login Functionality
#. P2 - Facebook logo color
#. Defect for Net Banking Functionality .(19-06-2025)

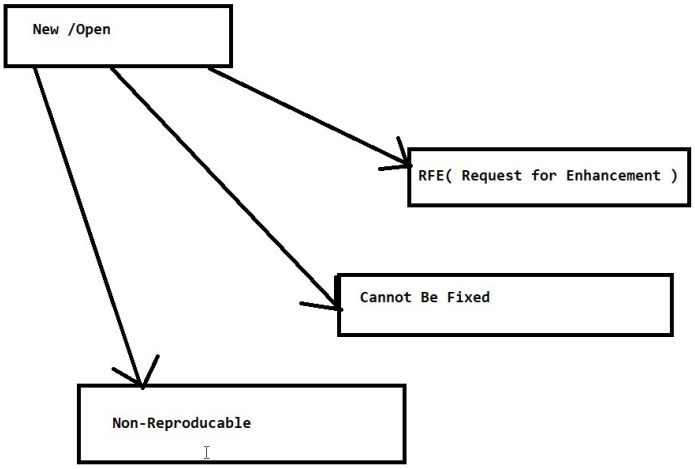


Banking Application:-
Conversion Team / Admin /

1. UPI
2. NEFT
3. RTGS
4. NET Banking :

#. Not able to login through Mobile.

#.



Test Data:-

#. Test Data required for testing purpose is called as Test Data.

Q. you found a'Non-Producable' defect , How will you convensed the developer about the defect.

1. Attaching the Evidence Document (Screenshots)
2. Record the screen and share it with the developer.
3. Will have a call (Teams Calls / Slack)

Severity

#. Impact of bug/defect on customers business is called severity of the defect/bug.

Different Types of Severity levels are:-

1. Blocker/Show Stopper
2. Critical
3. Major
4. Minor

Priority

#. How soon the bug/defect has to be fixed.
#. Importance of the Bug

1. High/P1
2. Medium /P2
3. Low/ P3

Defect : Application is not Opening

Severity : Blocker
Priority : High/P1

Defect : Login is not working
Severity : Critical
Priority : High/P1

Facebook Application

Please write severity and Priority for the below defects.

1. Facebook logo color should be balck.
2. Forget password is not working.
3. Profile Pic is not changing
4. DOB is not able to update
5. Likes/Comments are not working.
6. Sign UP Page is not working
7. Login Button is not working
8. Login Button Color should b e blue.
9. Login Button 'text' is missing.
10. In Sing Up Page, Gender Selection Radio Button is not working.

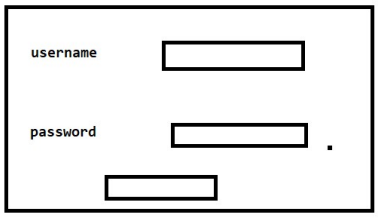
1. High priority and Minor Severity
2. High priority and Major Severity
3. High priority and Critical Severity
4. High priority and Critical Severity
5. High priority and Critical Severity
6. High priority and Critical Severity
7. High priority and Critcial Severity
8. Low priority and Minor Severity
9. Medium priority and Minor Severity
10. High priority and Critical Severity

Q. Minor but High Priority.

#. Example:- Flipakart
LipKart

Q. Ciritical but Low Priority

#.



Q. Ciritical Severity and High Priority

#. Login functionality is not working
#. While Testing Banking Application,Payment module is not working

Q. Blocker severity and High Priority

#. Application is not opening

Q. Minor Severity and Low Priority

#. Consmetic Changes (Example:-Typo Mistakes)

Defect Masking:

#. One Bug covering another bug is called as defect masking.

Defect Seeding:

#. Intentionally introducing a defect to check the effectiveness of the Test Engineer is called as defect seeding.

Defect Leakage:

#. The Bug which are found in the "production environment" or "customer site" is called as defect leakage.

#. when the defect are found in production environment then it sent to the project Manager & these bugs/defects has to be fixed within 3 hours or 3 days. This process is called as 'Hot Fix' or Incident Management.

Root Cause Analysis:

#. After Incident Management, there will be a meeting where stakeholders (PM,DL,TL,PO,DM,DE) gahter and discuss the cause of defect.
. It is called as Root Cause Analysis or ' Ishikawa Method'.